GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(The National Geographic Society is a scientific and educational Society, wholly altruistic, incorporated as a non-commercial institution for the increase of geographic knowledge and its popular diffusion. General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.)

Contents for Week of October 17, 1938. Vol. XVII. No. 15.

1. Munich, Peace Conference City, Is "Nazi Capital"
2. *Jai Alai*, "Fastest Indoor Sport," Wins New Followers
3. The "Land-Poor" Rich Land of the South
4. Bomb-Proof Shelters Build War Fear into Architecture
5. Teschen, Czech-Pole Problem Child, Is Little District with Big Mines

Photograph by J. Baylor Roberts

THE LAND OF COTTON'S GREAT ASSET IS ALSO A GREAT PROBLEM

In this high density compress at Clarksville, Mississippi, a bale of cotton is pressed to one-half its original size for shipping. Sale of its huge cotton crop is one of the South's problems, now being studied (Bulletin No. 3).

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

The Geographic News Bulletins are published weekly throughout the school year (thirty issues) and will be mailed to teachers in the United States and its possessions for one year upon receipt of 25 cents (stamps or money order); in Canada, 50 cents. Entered as second-class matter, Jan. 27, 1922, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized Feb. 9, 1922. Copyright, 1938, by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. International copyright secured. All rights reserved. Quedan reservados todos los derechos.

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General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Munich, Peace Conference City, Is "Nazi Capital"

IN A DRAMATIC moment, when Europe's armed forces stood on the brink of war, the German city of Munich (München) was spotlighted as the place of settlement of the Sudeten-German issue in Czechoslovakia. Thus Munich, Germany's fourth largest city, became an arena for the views of Germany, Italy, Great Britain, and France.

Munich, the scene of this conference of international importance, already is famed throughout Germany as the "Capital of the Nazi Movement." This title was conferred on the Bavarian metropolis in 1935 by Chancellor Hitler. Since then the official center of the Nazi Party (National Socialist German Workers) has been, not in Berlin, but in Munich's historic four-story "Brown House," now acclaimed as the city's leading landmark.

The building chosen as scene of the conference was the long and severely plain Führer Building, a new structure put up to house an assembly hall and corridor after corridor of work rooms for the Nazi Party.

Temples Honor *Putsch* Victims

The Führer Building faces the broad paved square of the Königs-Platz, or King's Square, which is lined with buildings old and new used by the National Socialist Party. Just beyond stands the Brown House, a dignified structure, formerly the Barlow Palace. At the other end of the Square is the Administrative Building, whose offices are a center of Party activity.

In a line with the Führer and Administrative Buildings are the two square roofless colonnades known as the Temples of Honor, surrounding the bronze caskets of the sixteen men killed on November 9, 1923, in the Nazi Party's first fight for power, known now as the Feldherrnhalle *putsch*.

Behind this imposing Nazi array stands the Brown House, built in 1828. When it was the Barlow Palace, it was a private residence. It also housed for a time the Italian Embassy to the former kingdom of Bavaria. As the present Nazi center, it is the climax of a series of moves into larger and better headquarters, starting, in 1920, with the Sternecker Brewery.

The Brown House has been remodeled to make space for the Nazi Flag Room on the first floor, where the flags and banners of the Party are preserved. The second floor holds the Senators' Hall and a study set aside for Chancellor Hitler. Offices of Hitler's Deputy party leader and the Reich Treasurer and their staffs are in the same building, while other party activities are housed elsewhere.

Subway and Other Improvements Planned

The Nazi buildings give a new aspect to the Königs-Platz, which typifies the old as well as the modern Munich. On the north side of the Square stands the Sculpture Gallery, known as the first museum building in Germany. On the south is the century-old Neue Staats-Galerie (New State Gallery), built in 1838-48 for art exhibitions. The same 19th century wave of building gave the Königs-Platz its west gateway, the Propylaea, copying the ancient Propylaea at Athens.

On May 21, 1938, Chancellor Hitler gave the signal to begin a subway for Munich. This is a part of a building program which is to provide the city with more offices for the Nazi Party, a new central railroad station, a new opera house, new theaters, hotels, schools, and museums.

Surrounded by the new, the members of the four-power conference will also

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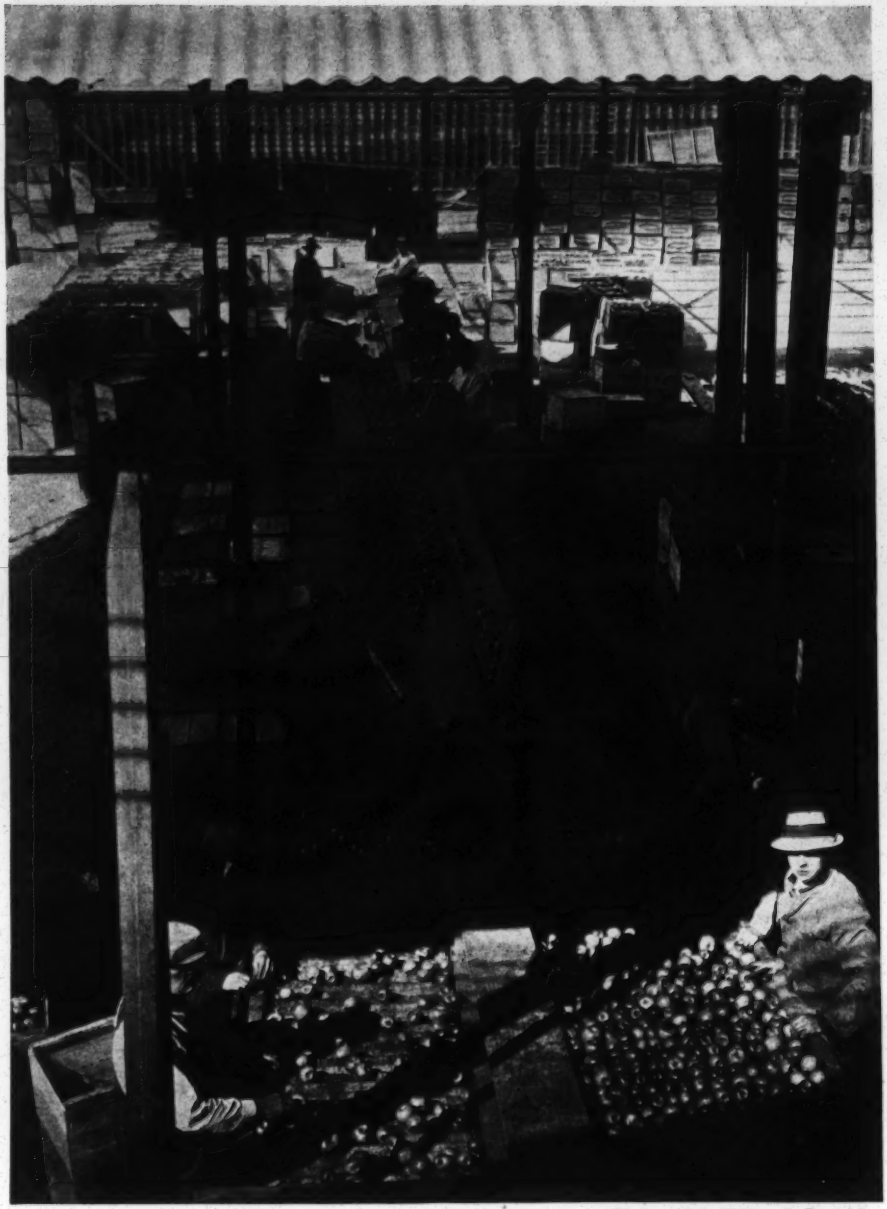

Photograph by William D. Boutwell

VIRGINIA SUNSHINE RIPENS APPLES FOR EUROPEAN APPETITES

Virginia ranks third among the States for quantity of apples exported in barrels and baskets. Southern orchards feed a foreign trade which reaches England, France, The Netherlands, Germany, Sweden, Egypt, Brazil, and Belgium. Export apples must be sorted for size, since foreign housewives, buying them by weight, prefer several small apples to a single large one (see Bulletin No. 3).

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Jai Alai, "Fastest Indoor Sport," Wins New Followers

NEW YORK is getting acquainted with an exciting game that has been giving thrills around the world for years. A combination of handball, lacrosse, and tennis, the old Basque sport of *pelota* (*jai alai* as it is known in Cuba and elsewhere) was recently presented to an audience that cheered and jeered as balls speeding at the rate of a hundred miles per hour smacked points or fouls against the walls.

Jai alai, pronounced "Hy-Lie," has been called the world's fastest indoor game. As played today by sturdy, hard-hitting professionals, it is both spectacular and simple, requiring only space, three high walls, a ball, and a curved basketlike scoop lashed to the arm of each player.

"Magnificent Distances" Dwarf Players

Served from the basket, or *cesta,* the ball—slightly softer than a rock and about the size of a tennis ball—is first driven against the front wall, to be scooped up before its second bounce, and returned by a member of the opposing side. Teams range from one to four on a side. Sometimes a handicap is given, when two more expert players are matched against three less trained.

Technique, as in tennis, lies in slamming the ball to a spot from which it is hard for the opponent to return it. Unlike other fast-moving indoor games, however, *jai alai* is a sport of "magnificent distances." Flashing 150 or 200 feet from one wall to the other, the curving arc of its traveling white globe dwarfs the players and gives spectators an added thrill.

Occasionally, when a ball is missed, there is an accident, for the hurtling sphere is no sofa cushion. About five years ago, at Miami, a *jai alaier* was killed in such an accident, as the ball, zooming off the front wall, struck him squarely in the forehead.

To the audience, safely behind wire netting that guards against wild shots, one of the most dramatic points of the game is the *rebote,* or rebound stroke, whereby a player scoops the ball on its rear-wall bounce and sends it flying through the air in a sweeping motion that often pulls him off his feet.

Globe-Trotting "Pelota" Takes New Name

Though the game may look easy when played by experts smoothly returning each serve, it is one that requires considerable skill, as well as endurance and strength, both from players and from the arena itself. A *jai alaier's* heart takes terrific punishment, while muscles in his overdeveloped playing arm become steely hard. So heavy is the strain of constant bombardment against the arena that the walls of one *jai alai* court in Havana, Cuba, weakened, and had to be rebuilt of granite and reinforced brick.

Played three centuries ago in the Basque country of northern Spain, this dashing sport of *pelota,* which means "small ball," evolved from a simple village pastime of ball-tossing against church walls. Spreading to other countries, it is now a super-specialty whose fans number thousands, from the Pyrenees to the Andes, as well as in such centers as Madrid, Miami, and Mexico, D. F., and as far away as Shanghai (illustration, next page).

The "baseball of South America," it is played with lavish facilities in such cities as Buenos Aires, or on the single adobe wall of a remote country inn. Courts are even found on the great pampa ranches.

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see much of old Munich, so familiar to all visitors to this ancient capital of Bavaria. The Deutsches Museum has nine miles of halls and rooms. Here are housed the largest and some of the most important scientific and technical exhibits in the world, exhibits which give a complete picture of transportation, industry, agriculture, mining, and building.

On the opposite bank of the River Isar, and northwest of the Museum, lies the beautiful English Garden, a large park of 600 acres laid out in 1789 by an American, Benjamin Thompson, later known as Count Rumford. This park, like Central Park and Hyde Park, is a quiet refuge of shaded pathways, rustic benches, tall trees, colorful flowers, and quiet streams. Modernity intrudes only in busses.

Another familiar sight is the great goddesslike statue of Bavaria on the outskirts of the city, overlooking the Exhibition grounds.

The nearby Exhibition Grounds come to joyous life at this time of the year for the famous Oktoberfest (October Festival) which has been held regularly for the last century and a half. A city of tents and stalls, fantastic buildings and beer halls, merry-go-rounds and roller-coasters, all filled with swarms of people, rises on the plain known as Theresian Wiese.

Note: Additional information and photographs of Munich are contained in "Entering the Front Doors of Medieval Towns," *National Geographic Magazine*, March, 1932; and "Renascent Germany," December, 1928.

Other cities and regions of Germany are described in "Changing Berlin," February, 1937; "Cologne, Key City of the Rhineland," June, 1936; "Where Bible Characters Live Again" (Oberammergau), December, 1935; "What Is the Saar?" February, 1935; "Freiburg—Gateway to the Black Forest," August, 1933; "Hamburg Speaks with Steam Sirens," June, 1933; "Dinkelsbuhl, Romantic Vision from the Past," December, 1931; "Strobeck, Home of Chess," May, 1931; "Danube, Highway of Races," December, 1929; and "Rothenburg, the City Time Forgot," February, 1926.

Bulletin No. 1, October 17, 1938.

Photograph by L. Kemeter

A FOLDED BOAT JOINS MUNICH'S CROWDED STREET TRAFFIC

Center of world interest during the four-power peace conference, Munich was long the metropolis of Germany's southern state of Bavaria. Old castles and halls of medieval architecture, similar in structure to the arched gate with double clock towers (above), have remained in use to the present century. Munich is close enough to Swiss, Austrian, and Italian Alps to be a starting place for many pleasure trips. Two hikers in the foreground are setting out for the river with their *faltboat* (folding boat) pulled on a special two-wheeled carriage.

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The "Land-Poor" Rich Land of the South

TAKING the Biblical advice "Know thyself," at least one Southern university has decided to make a serious and extensive study of the problems of the South. Students at the University of Virginia are thus following in the wake of economists, for the National Emergency Council completed only two months ago a survey of the South as the Nation's "No. 1 economic problem."

The spotlight of science, turned on the South's stronghold of sentiment, shows that the land of cotton is far more than the happy hunting ground of song writers, dramatists, and tellers of dialect jokes. Much undeveloped wealth is revealed in the realm of roses and magnolias, and the native heath of fried chicken and watermelon.

The South comprises just over 28 per cent of the area of the United States and just under 28 per cent of its population. It is ruled by the same sultry sun that cooks North Africa in the latitudes of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia.

Southern Quarter Contains Half of U. S. Farms

The heat that saps man's energy, however, excites the earth to high fertility. With little more than one-fourth the country's land, the South produces 83 per cent of the Nation's cotton, 90 per cent of the tobacco, 99 per cent of the peanuts, 80 per cent of the rice, 95.7 per cent of the grapefruit, and 100 per cent of the sugar cane.

This North American empire of the sun includes the block of States roughly corresponding to the Confederacy. Much the same problems of produce and people prevail through the five States south of the Potomac on the Atlantic coast; the four States on the east side of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio; and the four States west of the Mississippi and tied to it through the Arkansas and Red River valleys.

These thirteen States are alike in having a larger proportion of country folk and of negroes in their population than the rest of the Nation. For the United States as a whole, 56 per cent of the people live in towns and cities; in the South, only about 33 per cent are city dwellers, with the other two-thirds still down on the farm.

The Southern accent on agriculture gives half the farms of the Nation to the thirteen States of Dixie. Perish the thought, however, of white-pillared mansions among the magnolias surrounded by endless acres of plantation, divided into green miles of tobacco and white miles of cotton fluffy as whipped cream—such estates are gone with the Confederacy. The average Southern farm today is 106 acres. Farmers in the rest of the United States have almost twice as much land (averaging 205 acres each).

Chief Source of Oil, Zinc, Sulphur, and Aluminum

A crescent swath of the sun-bathed South forms one of the most thoroughly single-crop areas in agriculture—the Cotton Belt. Here about 3 per cent of the world's soil produces an estimated 60 per cent of the world's cotton (illustration, cover). Half the farms of the South are dedicated to cotton; and where cotton is king, not even trees are allowed to challenge his rule right up to the very farmhouse door. As a result, occupants of the typical cabin in the cotton often have to buy vegetables, fruit, milk, and eggs, or develop pellagra.

The dominance of cotton and other factors, however, result in low cash incomes in the South; even 1929 brought the average Southerner, in all walks of life, only $383 in the whole year. Farmers' annual income was much lower than the average, with the minimum in South Carolina, $1.29. Inhabitants of New York and Delaware had an average income of about $1,300 each during the same period. With so much of the Nation's earthy wealth, the South nevertheless harvests annually only about 16 per cent of the dollars (for 28 per cent of the people). The South's per capita wealth is less than 60 per cent of the average for the Nation.

Southerners can cultivate a wealth of tradition to make up for a sectional lack of cash in hand. The area has a rich variety of cultures, including the gracious Colonial dignity of Virginia, the courtly refinement of Charleston, Florida's Conquistador legends, the French and Spanish glamor of New Orleans, the Lone Star individualism of Texas, the Elizabethan quaintness of Appalachian mountaineers, the Kentucky lore of colonels, cardinals, and blue grass race courses, the "boomers" of Oklahoma's frontier rush, the moss-hung bayou ease of Mississippi and Louisiana.

The bluest jazz music, the most haunting negro spirituals, the most rollicking hill-billy ditties are Southern born and bred. The same section produced the hooded threat of the Ku Klux Klan and the Declaration of Independence, twelve Presidents of the United States and the only Presidents (Confederate and Texan) outside United States authority.

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In Cuba, under the alias of *jai alai,* it is the national sport. Because it is a regular feature of tourist and local night life in the Cuban capital, the game is now generally called *jai alai* instead of *pelota.* In Mexico, and in a few other places, it is also known as *fronton,* or "court."

Whatever the name for it, *pelota,* after 300 years, is still going strong. In the land of its birth, on both French and Spanish sides of the shadowing Pyrenees, few villages are too poor to afford at least a crude wall court. Occasionally, where other means are lacking, players return to the old way of pounding the ball against church walls, their only restriction being the request, *please* not to play during divine service.

Today, as the Spanish conflict rages, bombings, not ball games, occupy headlines. Yet there was a war, according to stories told in the northern villages, in which French-Basque soldiers took "time out" to go home, play a long-scheduled match against their Spanish rivals, and return to the army to take part in the battle of Austerlitz in 1805 between Napoleon's forces and those of Austria and Russia.

Note: Additional descriptions and photographs of *Jai Alai* will be found in "A Skyline Drive in the Pyrenees," *National Geographic Magazine,* October, 1937; "Cuba—The Isle of Romance," September, 1933; and "The Land of the Basques," January, 1922.

Bulletin No. 2, October 17, 1938.

Photograph by Alfred T. Palmer

A SPANISH GAME WITH A CUBAN TITLE HAS CHINESE FANS

Sharing street car poster space with Shanghai's famous race track, *jai alai* appeals to the Chinese in their own language and in an Anglicized spelling which uses an initial *h* instead of *j*. The poster shows a player in violent action, the scoop-like *cesta* of basketwork attached to his right arm. *Jai alai* means "merry festival," and is derived from the name of a building in Havana in which the game reached early popularity. Spaniards call it *pelota,* and Mexicans, *fronton.*

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Bomb-Proof Shelters Build War Fear into Architecture

LATEST air-raid shelter to get into the headlines is Uncle Sam's steel and cement bomb-proof refuge which has been under construction in the American Legation garden at Praha (Prague), the capital of Czechoslovakia. It is designed to protect American diplomats and citizens in the city in case of bombardment.

The quarters of American consuls and diplomats in China and Spain also have been equipped with similar protective structures.

The King of England and his family have bomb-proof furnished rooms in the basement of Buckingham Palace, strengthened with iron girders and padded with sand. One of the rooms, with no window, is designed to be gas-proof as well.

Home Owners Build Their Own

All over Europe, despite the truce of Munich, men are still building against the possibility of death from the skies. Refuge rooms, splinter-proof cellars, and garden shelters are new words in real estate salesmanship, as gas- and bomb-proof construction is adopted not only for public buildings, railway stations and factories, but for small shops, flats, office buildings, and suburban homes as well.

England's "A.R.P." (Air Raid Precautions) drive is well under way, as the government issues pamphlets telling people how to fight poison gas, flame, and high-explosive bombs. In France, cards posted in apartments and other buildings tell the best way to reach the nearest public shelter. Every German apartment, it is reported, has its own "drill captain" to handle occupants in case of emergency.

Since airplanes, gliding 10,000 feet or more up, with motors throttled down or cut off, can now drop deadly cargo without warning, householders are looking to their own protective apparatus. Private building companies and local merchants advertise such products as concrete linings for basements, garages and dugouts; sandbags to break the impact of explosive blasts; gas- and pressure-proof glass; water pumps; fire-proof paint; long-handled shovels with which to throw earth on fires set by bombs.

Even a "Gas-Proof" Baby Buggy!

An English safe-manufacturer has reported the completion of plans for a super strong-room which will withstand a direct hit from a bomb dropped at 10,000 feet.

London newlyweds are urged to equip their homes with "attractive" refuge rooms, with sealed doors and windows. Normally used as spare rooms, such family refuges, in case of need, should contain, according to one published list of 40 items, matches, radio, gas masks, sandbuckets, drinking water, canned food, first-aid equipment, books—and toys.

For the garden, camouflaged behind rose arbors and rockeries or buried beneath terraces with manhole entrances, tube-shaped concrete shelters are suggested. Stone lean-tos, attached to the family dwelling, represent another type of refuge, while the latest protective gadget is reserved for the home's most prized possession. It is the "gas-proof" baby buggy!

Several governments have already worked out plans to use subways both as protection and for transport. To safeguard her citizens against the splinters and blast of high explosives, Paris has prepared thousands of underground shelters to accommodate up to 2,000,000 people.

In various European capitals new apartment houses, public buildings, and offices have their own bomb- and gas-proof cellars; frequently they are provided with gas-

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The South is sometimes called the most "American" section of the Nation because it has the highest proportion of native population, largely of English ancestry along the coast and infused with Scottish blood in the highlands. In Florida and Texas only does the foreign born element exceed 2 per cent. (In Massachusetts, 25 per cent are foreign born.)

Yet the Southern States have the lowest ratio of native white inhabitants in the United States, because of their nine million negroes, three-fourths of those in the entire country. A shade over half of Mississippi's population is negro, and somewhat less than half of South Carolina's. The others have one negro at least out of four inhabitants—except Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Oklahoma.

Although agriculture is the South's biggest business, the sunny land yields wealth other than the 67 crops of farm, orchard (illustration, inside cover), and berry patch. From fast-growing forest not yet cut over come turpentine, pulp wood, yellow pine timber. The watery margins of Southern States—which have over half of the Nation's coastline—are fertile with fisheries, sponges, shrimp, crabs, and oysters. The rich oil field that curves up from Mexico around the Gulf gives Texas and Oklahoma a lead in the country's production of petroleum; with Arkansas and Louisiana, they account for two-thirds of the total output of the United States. Texas has virtually a monopoly on helium gas; much sulphur. Arkansas is the foremost U. S. source of aluminum; Oklahoma of zinc. Florida and Tennessee lead in potash.

Already the manufactured products of Texas have begun to exceed in value the farm products, and the Southern trend toward industry grows more pronounced yearly. Cotton mills in the South operate three times as many spindles as New England factories. The South has few tobacco factories, but they are large, and the region turns out over 80 per cent of the cigars and cigarettes.

Note: The South is further described in "Machines Come to Mississippi," *National Geographic Magazine*, September, 1937; "Smoke over Alabama," December, 1931; "Louisiana, Land of Perpetual Romance," April, 1930; "Florida—The Fountain of Youth," January, 1930; "Virginia—A Commonwealth That Has Come Back," April, 1929; "So Big Texas," June, 1928; "A Maryland Pilgrimage," February, 1927; "Marching Through Georgia Sixty Years After," September, 1926; and "Motor-Coaching Through North Carolina," May, 1926.

Bulletin No. 3, October 17, 1938.

Photograph by Edwin L. Wisherd

MINIATURES OF LINCOLN'S BIRTHPLACE ARE AMONG SOUTHERN SOUVENIRS

Southern States are full of historic landmarks to the doors of which tourists (an important new source of income for the South) wear beaten paths. Handmade souvenirs and postcards are native industries on historic spots, such as the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, not usually associated with the South. Impressive stone steps and columns now contribute the atmosphere of a shrine to the log cabin in which he was born, near Hodgenville, Kentucky, on the Sinking Spring Farm.

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Teschen, Czech-Pole Problem Child, Is Little District with Big Mines

AFTER fiery national demands that threatened for a few tense days to upset the European powder keg so carefully propped up at the Munich conference, Poland successfully pressed her claim to the Czechoslovakian part of Teschen. When Polish troops at the beginning of this month marched over the border to occupy two sections of the Teschen District in southeastern Silesia, they were applying a poultice to another central European sore spot in accordance with a prescription of today's peace doctors.

Straddling the Polish-Czech frontier, about halfway along the deckle edge of northern Czechoslovakia, the District of Teschen (*Těšin* to Czechs; *Cieszyn* to Poles) is an area of only about 850 square miles.

It contains, however, rich coke and gas-coal deposits used both by Poland and Czechoslovakia, and has long been a source of controversy between the two nations.

Plebiscite Once Failed

As far back as the 9th century, the kings of Poland and the monarchs of Bohemia (western end of what is now Czechoslovakia) disputed possession of this region.

Coming under the powerful rule of the Hapsburgs in the 1600's, the old Duchy of Teschen was part of Austrian Silesia when writers of the Versailles Treaty of 1919 re-cut the boundaries of Europe.

Then both Poles and Czechs, having lost their freedom in the intervening centuries and regained it as a result of the World War, clamored for the little district with the big mines. To settle the question, a plebiscite was scheduled, under Allied auspices, to determine not only with which side the "problem child" of Teschen would establish residence, but also what should be done with the near-by sister regions of Spiš and Orava.

When the international commission arrived in 1920, however, strikes, riots, and general patriotic uproar prevented a vote, and the matter was finally appealed to the Council of Ambassadors, organized after the Paris Peace Conference to execute various treaties growing out of the War.

Like Solomon, forced to choose between two mothers for a single baby, the Council decided in favor of partition. The principals in the geographic drama, unlike the old story, then agreed to the division.

City to Poles; Railway to Czechs

According to the terms of the partition, a new boundary was drawn diagonally across the almost square face of Teschen, the western and considerably larger share going to Czechoslovakia. It is in this western triangle that most of the smaller republic's present Polish minority of some 100,000 lives.

Across the line, in the eastern triangle, the Ambassadors awarded Poland the major part of the border town of Teschen, former capital of the old Duchy and important industrial center for the region, together with mines and some farming country. To Czechoslovakia was given the Oderberg-Jablunkov railway and also valuable iron and coal deposits.

While this coal is brown lignite and otherwise of quality inferior to the higher grade bituminous coal found on the Polish side, it supports Czechoslovakia's largest industrial area. More than ten million tons of pit coal are annually mined in fields

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filtration ventilators, as part of air-conditioning apparatus. Underground passages in Windsor Castle, where British royalty spends much of its time, are also being converted into protective shelters.

Libraries, museums, and cathedrals abroad are being structurally reinforced against air-raid damage, as well as reorganized with a view to removing priceless stained-glass windows and other works of art in case of emergency.

As airmen enlarge racks to carry more destructive bombs, technicians rush to present the world with improved defense measures. A new method of drying concrete rapidly, recently demonstrated at the U. S. Bureau of Standards in Washington, D. C., will, its inventor says, cut construction time required for certain forts and bomb-proof shelters from days to hours.

The Paris City Council is reported to be studying proposals for the erection of high, windowless, cone-shaped towers, to be set in the center of each new city block. Germany, where the idea was developed, already has several such structures, one nine stories high and ready to take care of 400 persons. According to accounts of the plan, one such refuge is to be built for every 400 workers in large industrial plants, as well as for residents in thickly settled towns.

Oddly like the ancient round towers of Ireland in which natives once took refuge from invading Vikings, the modern version is of thick concrete, steel capped, and painted brown and green for purposes of camouflage. It presents an almost impossible target from the air, and will, its sponsors claim, not only resist explosives falling near by, but deflect any accidental direct hit.

Photograph by Acme

THE CANARY DOES ITS BIT IN A BELGIAN BOMB-PROOF BUILDING

Heavy doors with peep holes admit testers in fire suits and gas masks to a large bomb-proof shelter built in a bank in Brussels, during a demonstration of war-time moves for safety of citizens. If the ventilation system is faulty, the birds in their tiny cages will topple from their perches as a warning, before the human occupants of the shelter have felt the harmful effects of lack of oxygen.

of this Silesian region. Some 50,000 workers are employed in the Vítkovice ironworks in the vicinity.

On the northwest edge of the Teschen District, Moravská Ostrava is the nation's third ranking city. The "Pittsburgh of Czechoslovakia," Ostrava is a cluster of townships, linked together by a network of railways and containing a population of some 200,000.

A Strategic Location

In addition to intrinsic value as a source of natural wealth and industrial power, the Teschen District as a whole is well located both for the peaceful pursuits of trade and in the interests of possible military objectives.

To the southwest nearby lies the famous Moravian Gateway, a natural gap in Czechoslovakia's mountain border. It was through this gateway that Prussian Field-Marshal Moltke marched against the Austrians in the 1866 campaign of the "Seven Weeks' War."

Rails and rivers serve the Teschen area, centered as it is on the writhing back of lizard-shaped Czechoslovakia, near the point where German, Polish, and Czech boundaries merge.

Rising in the Carpathian Mountains, and flowing lengthwise through Polish Teschen, is the Vistula River that leads to many of Poland's big cities. Crossing Poland and running along the frontier of East Prussia, the Vistula meets the sea at the Free City of Danzig.

On the Czech side, rails of the Oderberg-Jablunkov line connect with the Oder River on its way to the German Baltic port of Stettin, as well as with internal railroads and lines bound for all parts of Europe.

Note: See "Czechoslovakia, Yankees of Europe" (which includes a map, pp. 176-177 showing the Czech-Polish border), *National Geographic Magazine*, August, 1938; "Bright Bits in Poland's Mountainous South" (color insert), March, 1935; "Poland of the Present," March, 1933.

Bulletin No. 5, October 17, 1938.

Photograph by W. Robert Moore

A PEACEFUL BORDER MEETING BETWEEN POLES AND CZECHS

Two of the "new" states appearing on Europe's map at the end of the World War, Poland and Czechoslovakia share a common frontier more than 600 miles long. At its western extremity—near the point where German, Polish and Czech boundaries merge—is located the rich Teschen District, long a bone of contention. In the above picture, taken north of the town of Jasina, the Czechs stand on the camera side of the border marker.

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